

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed. No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

# The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 13.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1899.

PRICE, 2 CENTS

## LIFE BE

Brazen Utterances by D. A. Ray, a Capitalist Lockey.

Profits Can not be Made in Honolulu Without Cheap Labor—Rather than Fall to Make Profits Let the Islands Become a Monumental Hecatomb to the Cod Capital.

A higher social order bears the mark of a higher morality; it is the mark of a social order, which is condemned by social evolution, that morality becomes a bye-word with it, that it baldly, brazenly drops even the pretence of morality and steps forth in all its naked hideousness. Such a social order Capitalism has become.

Just before leaving Chicago for Honolulu, D. A. Ray, clerk of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, who was executive officer of the Hawaiian Commission, let out of the bag an ugly cat. Said he:

"The mission upon which I am engaged is of a two-fold nature. The labor problem of the islands is in a complicated condition, which will require the greatest patience and the most careful investigation to unravel. We understand that no Chinese have been imported into the islands since the flag was raised. Just why, but we do know that a great many Japanese have been landed. THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE RAISING OF SUGARCANE COFFEES AND RICE MUST BE CARRIED ON FOR A FAIR PROFIT ARE SUCH THAT CHEAP LABOR MUST BE OBTAINED FROM SOME QUARTER OF THE WORLD, and if our contract-labor law is made applicable to the islands in the territorial or colonial form of government, or by Congress, a great hardship, amounting to a practical killing of the industries, will result. My instructions are to investigate more fully this question, and present a report to the committee before Congress meets next December.

"It is my opinion that the results of my inquiry and the facts gained by the members of the committee by personal observation will cause the modification of the immigration laws as applied to the islands, to the extent of allowing the importation of Japanese and foreigners, other than Chinese, under contract, with the restriction that they are not to be brought from the islands to any other part of the United States."

In other words: "Either great industries must be killed, or much human life must be killed. Rather than the former, we shall have the latter."!!!

A century ago or so, Capital would at least have had some sense of decorum; it would have stated its case in somewhat milder form, and, at least, saved humanity the shock of realizing that skulls and cross-bones are the corner-stones of "great industries." All that is gone by. To-day Capital reckons not the moral sense of man. The greatest of industries can to-day flourish, a blessing to the race under co-operative labor; but then "profit" would be impossible. In order that profits be made, capitalism must continue; and that means, as clearly stated by Mr. Ray, human life must be crushed by cheapness of labor. In other words, again in order that profit-grinding idlers shall live, profit-producing life shall be crushed!

When the Islands were first annexed, the cry went out from the capitalist camp that the Islands were a "paradise for Labor," and every effort was made to cause the American workingman to emigrate thither. It seems the plan failed; and now, by a twisting of the law, Labor-patient, dumb and juicy—is to be introduced into what has become American territory to infuse with the pulsations of its heart the already inflated coffers of the Exploiter!

But Mr. Ray's words are more ominous still. They imply a first step, or a direct step to outflank the Labor of America's old territory. By introducing into the colonies that which as yet can't be introduced here, the tendency of wages to equalize downward in the International Labor Market will be hastened. What with improved machinery and such aids as Mr. Ray has up his sleeves, dark days, dark beyond imagination are just below the horizon for the workingman here.

During the war in Cuba when the starved and disease smitten soldiers were sent to Montauk Point to recuperate, one Col. Goddard was at the head of a committee that chartered a steamer, went to Montauk Point and begged for a hundred sick soldiers to care for. His request was granted, the soldiers were transferred and afterwards distributed among the hospitals in Providence.

At a recent meeting of the said relief committee, Col. Goddard spoke as follows:

"And that I thank God that the most contemptible insinuation that the money people are against the working class has been refuted. We have seen this afternoon what the moneyed people of the State have done for the soldiers."

Now, it is only justice to remark that this Col. Goddard is one of the biggest skinners of labor in the State, through being the owner of half a dozen of the largest cotton mills of the Blackstone Valley. In a boiler explosion at the big Lonsdale mill, some three years ago, two firemen were killed, yet it has not been heard that the Colonel volunteered any relief for the families of the victims. The Colonel must be an instant in intelligence if he thinks that the least claims of the producers of all wealth are satisfied with a sop in the form of Charity.

## SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Many good people really imagine that the purpose of an army, militia and police force is to "maintain order," "enforce the law," etc. That is all right for the poor innocents. But the capitalist does not deceive himself. Witness the following headlines, taken from the New York Morning "Sun" of May 5, 1899, referring to the strike of 1,200 Italian laborers employed by Contractor McDonald at the Jerome Park reservoir. Said the capitalist "Sun," in its latest type:

"Clubs Ending the Strike." "Police Activity Represses Italians at Jerome Park."

This did not take place at Pullman, nor far-off Idaho, but right here in Greater New York. Nor did it require the Federal Army, nor even the Militia. "The finest" police in the world were good enough. The capitalist knows what he is about.

To be sure, the strikers were only Italians.

Had they been "sovereign American citizens" they would have been clubbed just the same—or harder.

For I fear their skulls are thicker. And the American workingmen must get some knowledge and sense into those same thick skulls, whether with a club or by a surgical operation.

That "honorable and distinguished gentleman," John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator and ex-President of the United States Senate, has spoken again, this time about the trusts, and Socialism. He says they are both bad.

Speaking of the latter: "Socialism and Communism are the prescriptions of those who have failed. They are the hallucinations of despair." I think the "distinguished gentleman" has another guess. One must look to Princeton or to Wolford's Roast to find a once-prominent public man who has more ignominiously failed than John J. Ingalls. Were Socialism the "prescription of those who have failed," it would be the regular and unvaried diet of the Hon. John J.

But what a logician is he. I mistrust him for a worker of miracles. Says he of the trusts: "All the agencies of civilization are being drawn within the influence of a centripetal force, as the planets and their satellites might fall into the sun." After stating the case of the trusts thus strongly and correctly, he tells us that they are to be destroyed. He's a trust-buster.

I shall watch his future course with renewed interest. If he has the power to prevent the "planets and their satellites from falling into the sun" when their time comes, he may prevent the consummation of the trusts. If the miracle comes off, I want to see it.

Further, I suspect Mr. Ingalls even now has "the hallucinations of despair." He concludes his screed against the trusts with this ominous howl: "By and by the lamp post and the torch!"

I should advise the "distinguished gentleman" not to direct people's thoughts too keenly to the decoration of lamp posts. If they should ever reason from effects back to causes, it might strike them that a certain man of bitter name was one of the latter.

Mr. Ingalls' long experience as the presiding officer of that august body, the United States Senate, will enable him to understand that "honorable and distinguished gentleman" is often a purely parliamentary term denoting a d—d fool or infernal scoundrel.

This is the same Ingalls who, a year and a half ago, advised us to annex Hawaii and seek the markets of the Far East, because "if we do not prey upon others we may prey upon ourselves."

Said Mary Elizabeth Lease, speaking of Eugene Debs, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of April 29, 1899: "With clear vision and inspired language he portrays the greater glories that are to come to the race when the Demon of Selfishness Has Been Subdued. A teacher of future thought, his heart is fired with love for his fellow men. His very word and look, his whole life, bears the intensity of purpose of a master builder."

Said Eugene Debs, speaking of Mary Elizabeth Lease, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of June 10, 1899: "Mary E. Lease is the greatest woman on the American platform or any other. She puts all the power of her great soul into her speech, and speaks like one inspired. With her marvelous oratorical powers she sways an audience to her will, and it is not strange that where she has once spoken 'the town is hers.'"

Comment unnecessary.

Democrat President Grover Cleveland sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers at Pullman; Republican President William McKinley sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers in Idaho; and Social Democrat Carey votes funds for an Army in Haverhill. B. H.

Now York.

## SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture, Bulletin of Luxury! \$103.750 FOR A BEDROOM.

Probably Mr. S. S. Murchand, the American millionaire, possesses the most expensive bed-chamber in the world. No money has been spared for the decorating of the interior, for the bed, which is of massive ebony, with elaborate solid ivory carvings, took over two years to construct, and cost the huge sum of \$38,000. A broad band of ivory runs round the frame, and is cut in such intricate patterns that this alone took four men eighteen months. The head of the bedstead is of so heavy and large a pattern, that seven months elapsed before a tusk of the requisite size could be obtained. A special journey was made to Africa to secure this tusk, the cost of which was about \$4,000.

The walls are panelled in Louis XV. style, with most elaborate carvings. These carvings and mouldings are heavily gilded on a background of white enamel. The execution of this work and the labor entailed cost \$12,000, the area of the room being 76 by 22 feet. The panels are hung with a purple and gold Genoese velvet, manufactured by a well known Lyons firm at a cost of nearly \$8 per yard. Parisian artists were intrusted with the task of decorating and painting the ceiling, which consumed the sum of \$3,870. The window curtains were of the same material as that hung in the panels, and together with under-curtains, the latter being hand woven with silk, cost another \$3,200, including the curtain rings and the fastenings of gold.

Patterns were specially drawn for the bedstead hangings, which were of a purplé damask, and cost nearly \$5 per yard; \$53,000 of the expenditure went in providing a wardrobe, wash-stand, dressing-table, and several other things necessary for a bedroom. Nearly \$8,000 was paid for a chair, constructed of solid carved ivory, inlaid with gold and ebony, and the four double doors of the room with their fittings were provided at an outlay of \$3,000.

"Five thousand dollars for a dog" is a proposition that makes the ordinary blip feel marked down to an after-Christmas price. This is the value, however, of the famous Itaby spaniel Fantine, which the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, has presented to Mrs. George Vanderbilt. One of the most popular acts of the Duchess, upon her taking up her residence in England, was the restoration of the world-renowned Blenheim kennels, which took their name from the county seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and in which the beautiful little Blenheim spaniels were bred and brought to perfection.

When weighed by the historic silver scales at the royal kennels at Blenheim Fantine registered exactly five pounds.

Yet one thousand dollars a pound does not alone represent the golden value of this costly creature which Mrs. George Vanderbilt now counts among her most cherished possessions.

The dog was sent as a "bon voyage" trifle to the steamer when the George Vanderbilts sailed from Liverpool for New York after their honeymoon visit at Marlborough House.

When they returned to the other side on the "Teutonic" a week ago there was no more important member of their party than the Duchess of Marlborough's royal gift.

Around the slender neck of Fantine, catching a thousand lights with every movement of her tiny body, there gleamed a collar made of rare and perfectly matched topazes, set in Burmese gold. The collar was designed by the Duchess of Marlborough herself.

### LADY CURZON AND HER GOWNS.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who was Miss Leiter of Chicago and then Mrs. Curzon, has clothes to burn, and clothes that will be a revelation to the Anglo-Indian women. Lady Curzon is one of the good Americans who go to Paris before they die, and she has out-Americaned the Americans. Paris stands agape. The Rue de la Paix is crowded with people who want a glimpse of the "creations." The establishments of the late M. Worth, of the late M. Doucet, and of the ever-present Jollivard are incumbered by sight-seers.

As far as clothes go, the rest is assured. America is to be well represented. No Russian Princess has ever placed such orders in Paris as Lady Curzon has. The list of her gowns fills the minds of French women with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. There are to be forty dresses, and some of them are to cost \$2,500 apiece.

The whole bill for clothes, excluding from frouling finery and Jew's, will amount to \$50,000—and it was a bad year on the Chicago Produce Exchange at that.

And then at This. Bulletin of Misery! STARVING WOMAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

Shoppers in the down-town districts were startled about six o'clock last evening by a hunger crazed woman, who shrieked of her murdered children and finally hurled cobble-stones through a plate glass window. Then she was arrested.

She was Mrs. Sabel Weinstein, thirty-seven years old, of No. 204 Sixth street. Just as Ninth street was filled with shoppers Mrs. Weinstein gathered up four cobble-stones, which she held in her apron while she shouted her story of hunger. Several times the woman reached out to detain a passing shopper, but each time her grasp was evaded. Then she took the stones, one by one, and hurled them through a big plate glass window in Wanamaker's store. The glass was worth \$150.

At the Mercer street station the woman said that she lived at No. 204 Sixth street, where a search would reveal the dead bodies of her three daughters—Fannie, Minnie and Birdie—whom she had murdered. A prompt investigation disproved this story, but the children were found in a starving condition.

Captain Chapman sent out for a square meal, which the woman ate ravenously. As she continued to rave, Mrs. Weinstein was sent to Bellevue, where her condition was pronounced serious. Her husband is now dying in a home for consumptives in Harlem.

### THEY TALK DYING THROUGH A WALL.

It is a very thin partition that divides Ward 27 from Ward 28 in Bellevue Hospital. By placing an ear against it one could almost hear the breathing of a person on the other side. Catherine Patton was not strong enough to do that; but at intervals last night she turned her head on the pillow, tapped with her knuckles, and called out:

"Are you there, William?"

And every time this happened there quavered back through the partition, in a voice even more feeble than the old woman's:

"Yes, Catherine; I'm here."

There would come an hour, the doctors thought, when there would be no voice on the other side of the partition to respond to Catherine Patton's "Are you there, William?" They had starved equally and been cold equally, but her strength had been just a little greater than his. Hence the indications were that a patient from Ward 28 would reach the little brick building at the foot of the lawn in advance of a patient from Ward 27.

But Catherine was expected to overtake William in time for the next boat to Potter's Field.

Her greetings waned perceptibly as the night wore on. So did his responses. Greetings and responses through the friendly partition were a more important factor in prolonging their flickering lives than the stimulant and nourishment administered to them in small doses by the nurses. The old woman—she is seventy and be seventy-five—even found strength to tell some part of her story.

William Patton was once a manufacturer of school blackboards, but he and his wife have been growing poorer and poorer for a great many years. When they were quite destitute and unable to work the Society of St. Vincent de Paul found them out and furnished them with weekly tickets, giving them a title to the necessities of life. From their rooms near the roof of No. 228 West 18th street old William could crawl to Mullen's grocery, in West 19th street, and exchange these tickets for milk, coal, vegetables and the like.

The only trouble was that William grew so weak that at last he could not go out, and by that time Catherine was too weak to make a fire. For several days they lived on some raw carrots. Yesterday it occurred to a neighbor that they had not been seen for a week, and the police were called in. To attempt a description of the condition of the old couple would be painful; it is enough that they were dying.

They were contended enough lying side by side in the bottom of the ambulance; but when Catherine was slid on to a hand-cart for removal inside the hospital, and William's stretcher was lifted out by bearers, they both showed signs of agitation.

"Don't you separate me from William!" protested the old woman.

"Oh, Catherine! Oh, Catherine! Where are we going?" piped the old man, trying vainly to lift his head.

They could not be put in the same Ward, because of the hospital rules, but somebody thought of Wards 27 and 28, and the thin partition between. It was not much trouble to manage it that way, and it was only for a little time.

## SOME GREAT TRUSTS.

It would take too much space to enter into details concerning the many corporations lately formed, or now forming, having each in view the monopoly of a special branch of production. But the following statement speaks for itself. In the list of the Socialist Almanac figured some very large trusts which again figure in this, our purpose being to afford as comprehensive a view as possible of the general movement.

American Brass Co.	\$20,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co.	24,700,400
American Ice Co.	30,000,000
American Linseed Oil Co.	28,500,000
American Radiator Co.	10,000,000
American Sewer Pipe Co.	25,000,000
American Silk Mfg. Co.	12,500,000
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	65,000,000
American Straw Board Co.	6,000,000
Am. Type Founders' Co.	4,000,000
Bozax, Consolidated.	12,000,000
Cattle and Meat Combines, estimated.	50,000,000
Gen. Union Gas (natural gas).	21,000,000
Consolidated Ice Co.	6,500,000
Copper Syndicate.	100,000,000
Diamond Match Co.	11,000,000
Electric Boat Co.	1,000,000
Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.	25,000,000
General Chemical Co.	25,000,000
International Air Power Co.	25,000,000
International Silver Co. (SILVERWARE).	20,000,000
Jewelry Trust.	25,000,000
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.	28,451,840
National Carbon Co.	10,000,000
National Lead Co.	23,800,000
National Salt Co.	1,000,000
National Starch Co.	10,000,000
New England Dairy Co. (MILK).	30,000,000
N. American Co. (Timber).	40,000,000
Pacific American Fisheries Co. (Salmon).	5,000,000
Paper Bag Mfg. Co.	27,000,000
Penokee and Gogebie Consolidated Mines.	10,000,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	10,000,000
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000
Standard Rope & Wire Co.	12,000,000
Union Typewriter Co.	18,015,000
United Lighting and Heating (Oil Lighting).	12,000,000
United Fruit Co.	20,000,000
United States Leather Co.	12,483,500
United States Lumber Co.	36,000,000
United States Shoe Machinery Co.	20,000,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (Fertilizers).	10,000,000
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	7,500,000

The 43 trusts which we have enumerated in this article represent in the aggregate a capital of \$1,167,458,940. It will be observed that with a few exceptions (such, for instance, as the grain combines, which have an exclusively commercial character), they are of the kind known in Wall Street jargon as "Industrial." In the census they would be classified under the head of Manufacturing and Mining Establishments, together with a number of concerns of smaller size, most of which are incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. These smaller bodies represent in the aggregate a capital of about 600 millions and constitute in their respective fields the elements of the prospective trusts into which they will some day be merged. Again, in order to fully realize the extent of capitalistic concentration in manufacture and mining, we should take into account all the construction shops, locomotive works, coal mines, etc., owned by railroad companies; also, a number of gigantic concerns in the ship-building, machinery, textile and other industries. Having duly considered all the available data, we are already able to state that fully two-thirds of the capital engaged in manufacture is now in the hands of only 3,000 great concerns (trusts, corporations and firms). In 1890 the amount of capital so engaged was 6,500 millions, and the number of establishments was 355,400.

But, dazzling as these figures may be, they pale before those which represent the movement of amalgamation in the railroad business and in the public services of a municipal character, such as trolley traffic, gas and electric lighting, etc.—Lucien Sainal, in "Socialist Almanac" for April.

Kerr & Company, of Chicago, have just issued in a neat 5-cent pamphlet the admirable article of Comrade A. M. Simons, entitled "Packingtown," that appeared in these columns about a year ago. The pamphlet is replete with valuable information upon the workings of Capital, its effect upon Unionism, and the stage of economic legerdemain that the Socialist Movement has to grapple with.

The capitalist Government of America has evidently stepped into the shoes of Spain in the Philippines in more ways than one. Apart from turning the Islands into a charnel house, on the Spanish plan, the Government has acquired the Spanish knack of "winning battles" and "losing campaigns," or of publishing fraudulent war despatches.

One day we hear: "The rebels have had all the fighting starch taken from them," and the next it is ascertained that the "Perfidious Rebels are Ambushing our Soldiers"; one day it is: "Agulnaldo Whipped and Pocketed," the next it is: "Hot Times Near San Isidro"; one day it is: "Peace in Sight," and the next: "Serious Perils Surrounding our Troops"—all in the approved style of Spain.

The question suggests itself in sight of all this. Who was conquered, Spain or we?

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

## EXEMPLIFICATION.

The McKinley Demonstration in Holyoke, Mass.

While the Capitalists are Parading Prosperity Bill, Workingmen are Locked out for Demanding Living Wages—Class—Unconscious Labor Cots a Snubbing and Exposes its Impotence.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 18.—McKinley was in town on his long promised visit, and the capitalist class boomed him for all they are worth, and more too. It proves again and again how the capitalist class sees to it that, however supreme their economic power is, their political power shall never be allowed to become rusty.

A part of the wage slaves were pressed into service to march around the town and show allegiance to God Capital and its High Priest.

And yet, strange things do happen, when they are not wanted: At that very season, 1,300 employes of the Lyman Cotton Mill were locked out because a number of men and boys asked to have their wages raised from 90 cents to one dollar a day for the men. These same people drilled with wooden guns and swords three years ago to help elect McKinley and Prosperity. They got McKinley, but not Prosperity; and when they heard that Prosperity Bill was coming in person, they wanted to see a bit of the prosperity too—but were locked out as a punishment for their impudence.

Another thing happened that is worth mentioning. When the class-conscious workmen representative, Alderman Rutherford, declined to be used as a stool-pigeon by and for the capitalist class, the class-unconscious Central Labor Union declared they would "make up for this insult," and promised to turn out "a thousand strong." They were promptly assigned to where?—to the tail end of the parade and given a whole division all to themselves. They turned out two unions with a grand total of less than one hundred in the parade.

### WATCHMAN.

### ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—The Allegheny County Convention was called to order by the Secretary of Section Pittsburg, Wm. J. Eberle. John R. Root was elected temporary Chairman.

The following Committee on Credentials was elected: Wm. M. Kerr, Geo. A. Brown, R. W. Evans, Wm. J. Eberle and F. E. Blunck.

After a recess of 15 minutes, the Committee reported favorably on 80 delegates from the following places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Braddock, East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, McKeesport, Homestead, Buena Vista, and Greentown, and they were then seated by the convention.

John R. Root was elected permanent Chairman, and Val Remmel and Wm. J. Eberle permanent Secretaries.

The following County ticket was then nominated:

Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1: WM. ADAMS, of Wilmerding.

For Sheriff: WM. COWEN, of Pittsburg.

For County Controller: WM. J. EBERLE, of Allegheny.

For County Register: WM. M. KERR, of McKeesport.

For County Recorder: WM. PEAK, of Pittsburg.

For Clerk of Courts: AUGUST CLEVER, of Braddock.

For Treasurer: JOHN R. ROOT, of Pittsburg.

For Commissioners: HARRY SCHADE, F. E. BLUNK, of Pittsburg.

For Director of Poor: LORENZ HELFRICH, of Allegheny.

The convention then endorsed the constitution and platform of the Party as adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

The convention then endorsed the stand of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwarts" in their controversy with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" by a vote of 52 to 3.

A collection for the benefit of the Slatersville strikers was taken and the sum of \$7 was collected.

After a stirring speech by the Chairman, the best attended and most enthusiastic convention ever held in this end of the State adjourned with three rousing cheers for the International Socialist Labor Party.

After the above convention had adjourned, the special meeting of Section Pittsburg was called to order and went into the election of State Secretary and State Committee, with the following result: Val Remmel, State Secretary; Edward Messer, Wm. J. Eberle, E. Blunk, John R. Root, Wm. Cowen, G. A. Brown and Frank Limbach, State Committee.

WM. J. EBERLE, Secretary.



## THE PEOPLE.

Published at 154 William Street, New York  
— EVERY SUNDAY —

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One year . . . . . \$2.00  
Six months . . . . . \$1.00  
Single copies . . . . . 5c

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post office on April 6, 1891.



## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . . . 2,068  
In 1890 . . . . . 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential) . . . . . 21,157  
In 1894 . . . . . 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) . . . . . 36,564  
In 1898 . . . . . 82,204

The eagle when he moults is sickly, and to obtain his new beak must violently dash the old one against the rock. CARLYLE.

## THE VOICE OF TEXAS' STATE COMMITTEE.

We, the Texas State Committee of the S. L. P., at a special meeting, held this day, after careful consideration of the arguments in regard to the S. T. & L. A. and the tax question:

RESOLVED, To endorse the attitude of the National Executive Committee and our official Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," in their controversy with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"; and further

RESOLVED, To protest against the flooding of this State with the special issues of the "Volkszeitung," published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, creating the belief that it is a personal fight between the Editors of said papers instead of a question of principles.

A. T. MILLS,  
HUGO LIECK,  
A. LEITNER,  
CHAS. MIEROW,  
EDWIN T. AYVER,  
B. T. HARRIS,

Texas State Committee, S. L. P.  
San Antonio, Tex., June 11, 1899.

## THE CHICK OF THE FABLE.

Missouri born, New York raised, newspaper trained, I frankly admit that the heart, history and future of this Republic depend on questions that are going to be settled by the great West. The West is going to teach the rest of the country how to solve the problem of squaring political economy with the rights of humanity. The East sees little but hard and fast doctrines. The West mixes sentiment with them. The result is an effectiveness in both parties. But moneyhood and manhood will soon find they must agree, and that manhood must come to the top.

The above expression by St. Clair McKelway, Editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," is turning up everywhere in the "reform" press of the West. It seems to have been uttered as a condensed bit of the philosophy of history, and to be accepted as such. Yet, the fact is, that the utterance is but a repetition of the chick, the fable tells us, that started the history of the world by looking into the shell it had just broken through. The blunderous notion of Mr. McKelway may, however, serve the purpose of calling attention to a rather important sociobiologic fact.

As well say, with the sun at the zenith at the Meridian of New York, while beyond the Rockies the twilight of dawn still prevails, that the condition of the East is one scorched by a blazing heat, while that of the West is tempered with shade;—as well say that as to claim that the economic-political condition of the West is inherently different from that of the East.

There is nothing peculiar to the twilight stage of the West when noon-tide heat reigns here. The same twilight stage was gone through here; and the identical noon-day sun will prevail there. So with the economic-political stage of the two sections.

Capitalism, first started on our Eastern coast, reaches here its noon-tide sooner; started later westward, matures there later. The very twilight dawn of capitalism, noticed in the West, is a sign of the eventual noon-tide of capitalism there. As thither are sent the machines that have become obsolete here, so thence will such twilight machinery eventually be driven off and supplanted with the noon-tide machine of Capital, higher developed.

No unimportant fact this is. To appreciate it is essential to the wiping out of illusions, and the urging on of the era of practical work.

As man's conceptions are a reflex of the system of production, so are the views of the East and the West but a reflex of their respective stages of development. There is in neither any inherent "sentiment." The same "sentiments" now found floating in the West, once floated along the Atlantic. With the vanishing of the twilight and the approaching of the noon-tide of capitalism here, these "sentiments," veritable utopian dreams, vanished,—and, in the

same measure, sprang up westward, to vanish there too, like the receding twilight before the nearing sun.

If the McKelways will raise themselves above the intellectual level of the chick in the fable; if they will realize that the history of the East did not start yesterday, ready made; if, in short, they will post themselves upon the history of the land, then will they apprehend a truth that will greatly stead them and all our children: the truth that the "history of the future" will not be settled either by the West or by the East, nor by any "sentiments" peculiar to any one region; that the "history of the future" will be settled by the WHOLE country just as soon as the WHOLE country is ripe for settlement, and that the requisite ripeness for settlement depends upon the wholly unsentimental, the hard, fact of developed Capital well understood.

Not until then will the Nation's manhood, referred to by Mr. McKelway, be a manhood worth speaking of.

No "manhood" deserves the name that is not intellectually equipped to perform man's work.

## HUNTING TRAMPS.

The way tramps are beginning to be looked upon by our "authorities" is something much more bulky than the proverbial straw that gives the direction of the stream. Time was when the tramp was looked upon, and well nigh treated, as locusts. His appearance was considered a forerunner of trouble; he was chased away with dogs and guns; anything possible was done to drive the tramp away. All that is now passing away. The tramp is now looked for in several localities. And as he is grown skittish, companies are organized to hunt and capture him, and take him to the places whence once he was driven out as a pest.

How comes this change about? Has a new heart got into our "authorities"? Is it an impulse towards atonement, a wave of Christian, Messianic philanthropy that is passing over the land?

Bless your heart, no. The secret is that the tramp has acquired a value.

Capitalist government, always the government of Capitalists, undergoes certain developments, and has several manifestations. One time, and in spots, it is abstractly the government of Capitalists,—in the interest of none in particular and of all in general. At other times, and in other spots, it is pre-eminently the government of certain capitalists, and only secondarily the government of all. At such times and spots, the individual Capitalists, who were successful in the scramble for office, turn the office directly to their own profit. And these are now trying to exploit the tramp.

Labor, cheap though it is and can be made, is not as cheap as many a Capitalist needs it. However low wages may be, no wages at all is still lower. The tramp can be got for nothing. That is to say, his labor can be had without pay,—and the cost of keeping him can be thrown upon other capitalists in the shape of town taxes. This explains the secret of the "change of heart"; this is the "milk in the coconut" of the hunting parties, one hears of nowadays, going out in search of tramps.

In spots, town Mayoralties, Judge-ships, etc., etc., are only vantage places from which and through which to secure Labor for nothing by shafting "tramps" and making them work in the shops of successful politicians.

As we go to press an Italian comrade sends word that S. Turati and all the other Italian journalists involved in the recent bread riots of May 9 have been set free. Beside that, Turati was re-elected by the voters of Milan with 4,000 votes; furthermore, as a result of the state of siege and as a demonstration of solidarity with the victims of the capitalist class, the voters of Milan did what was not even expected by the most enthusiastic Socialists: At the municipal election of June 11, two days after the granted freedom of their leader, the entire Socialist ticket was elected with a majority of over 10,000 votes. When the result was known it is said that it was necessary to keep down the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people by calling out the army corps.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the mass meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE, to be held in Teutonia Hall, Third avenue and 15th street, this Friday evening.

THE DAILY PEOPLE has become an urgent necessity. Every step taken in that direction is of prime importance to the Movement in America. Throughout the country the ranks are closing of the intrepid, straightforward element, that, having abiding faith in the mission of the S. L. P., and with the Revolution for their lodestar, have girded up their loins for a combat without quarters against anything and everything, every man and every combination of men, standing in the way. A DAILY PEOPLE is the cleaver and falchion that must now be forged in the Party's arsenal. Let it soon be in working order—a daily broadside into the mongrel ranks of the variegated foe—PRIVATE PROPERTY.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Even if we did not know it to be a fact, there is internal evidence from the columns of the New York "Journal" that it has been buying "Appeal to Reason" gold bricks. Where else can this wonderful bit of economics come from?

The middleman is a necessity only where the social organization is incomplete?

It is unnecessary to conjecture what kind of social system that must be where there will be no machinery of exchange and distribution (the middle man, or what kind of "completeness" that social system must enjoy. It is not unlikely that the "gold brick" who perpetrated the above passage was not thinking on these lines at all. What he was thinking about is the "middle class," and having heard without understanding the term, and, meaning to display knowledge, he fell into the blunder; nor is it likely that his paymaster, the "yellow" Hearst, would know better.

At any rate, the middle man is one thing, the middle class in another. The latter is an evidence of society in a state of transition, and will eventually vanish; the former fills a function that co-operative labor demands.

It is with sorrow we record the suspension of the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin." In its short career it gave promise of much good. But it seems the local field was not yet ripe for such an undertaking. The "Tocsin" consolidated with the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call."

There is something supremely naive, and yet supremely instructive in the following observations of the London, England, "Justice":

We are still some months away from the Trade Union Congress, but it is none too soon to remind Socialists of the imperative necessity for seeing to it that the delegates of the various organizations shall be men who will confirm and enforce the strong Socialist resolution carried by 700,000 to 400,000 at the Congress of last year. Our ideas are rapidly making way, but, unfortunately, owing to want of previous conference and thorough discipline, the resolutions in favor of Socialist measures are frittered away. A WHOLE GANG OF REACTIONARIES ARE RETURNED ON THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE. ELECTED BY THE VOTES OF THE VERY SAME MEN WHO HAVE JUST ENTHUSIASTICALLY PASSED THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS. This is a very serious matter. With scarcely an exception the old trade union leaders are either the tools of the Liberal wirepullers, who pay them, create them magistrates, and in general belittle them in one way or another to do the dirty work of the capitalist-Radical party AGAINST the interests of the workers; or they are the cynics of the working class, who regard the Liberal and Radical hypocrisy and despairing of the apathy of the workers, deliberately join the reactionary faction as the less dishonest. In some respects, the more brutal of two classes of deplorables.

It does sound supremely naive to hear, at this late hour, on English soil, on the classic ground of capital, where the Pure and Simple trade union was first born and developed, expressions of surprise at the worthlessness of resolutions passed by bodies ruled by Labor Fakirs. We have here long learned that such resolutions are an indication of wrong, rather than indicative of good intentions; we have here learned that such "Socialist" resolutions are intended as sops for the gullible, and that where passed they are a sure sign that the Socialist Movement is still weak and cheatable. All this has been learned here long ago, and when mentioned, is mentioned in the tone not of wonderment but of war.

Instructive it is as a justification of the American tactics to fight the Labor Fakir by smashing his pedestal.

Says the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle":

The Prince of Wales and Ted Sloan, the prince of jockies, met the other day and exchanged the compliments of the season. The difference between Ted and the Prince is that the former perched on the backs of horses, spurs them on to victory, while the latter, perched from his birth on the backs of humans, spurs them on to disaster. The jockies could get along nicely without horse jockies and princes, but the harm done humankind by the latter proportioned to the former is as mountains to mole hills.

The below item of news, taken from the San Francisco, Cal., "Call," was certainly overlooked by labor-lover W. R. Hearst, and was left out of his two papers, the New York "Journal" and the San Francisco "Examiner":

## FOLLOW A STRIKE.

Three Attempts to Destroy a Building on the Hearst Ranch Near San Simon. Cayuse, June 10.—Three incendiary fires were started yesterday in the neighborhood of the Hearst ranch, owned by Mrs. Phebe Hearst and W. R. Hearst, near San Simon, 30 miles from here. They were discovered before much damage was done. A Chinese cook was arrested on suspicion and held for trial. Thirty laborers struck for higher wages, shorter hours and better food, and their demands were not allowed, and all left the ranch. It is supposed the Chinese fired the residence through sympathy for the striking laborers.

The attention of the Leechburg, Pa., "Yankee Socialist" is also called to the item. It may furnish aim material for another glowing article on the labor-skinner whom it so much admires.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## A TRUE STORY.

## Being a Citation of Authorities on the Proposition that the Workers Pay the Taxes.

Herr Tossostastein, the leader of the progressive, purely American movement, announced that his heart was too full for utterance—in English—so he would stick to his element. As his element was not yet on draught he contented himself with watching his good comrade, Mrs. Dunover, as she drove her fork into a Frankfurter. The sausage turned on her with a savage yelp, but her husband knocked it on the head and allowed her to continue her meal, while he dilated at length on the excellence of such a bill of fare. It was food for mind, food for body, and taken it all in all, a very good substitute for something to eat. Collateral Hawkins, also of the American Movement, leaned over to Tossostastein and whispered:

"Why does Comrade Dunover say so much: 'Loaf me, loaf me dog?'"

"O, that is the way with him always, talking shop, talking shop. You know he is an extensive sausage manufacturer."

"Does he know anything about Socialism?"

"You surprise me. Of course he doesn't. Is there anything more to learn about it?"

"Then, why," said Hawkins triumphantly, "isn't he Editor of the 'Volkszeitung'? You are trying to deceive me."

Mr. Collateral Hawkins, who had the mean harsh look of a man who is professionally charitable for a living, now drew from his pocket a letter from John Tobin in which it was announced that the 225,000 shoemakers, including the 100,000 who receive less than \$300 a year, had paid their \$20,000,000 and more extra taxes due from themselves and family.

It filled Tossostastein with joy, and it added to the rosy picture he had in mind of the thousands of working women, possessors of from one to five children who as yet earned neither their salt nor yet their tax. How these mothers would rejoice at the thought that they paid more out in taxes than they had earned, and yet they had enough left to exist in as much misery as formerly. As they sat in their bondages of nights, idly thrumming the lute, and doing into choice and elegant English the poems of Ronsard for the delectation of their children, they could teach them between whiles to walk manfully up and pay their taxes, and trust their middle class exploiters to help them lower the rate. Of course capital and labor are friends and can make a common issue of this matter which oppresses both of them. Lucky shoemakers, lucky widowed mothers!

"If it hadn't been for us," said Mr. Collateral Hawkins, "the working class would never know how much they paid. The S. L. P.—pooh! it makes my heart bleed to think they cannot see the things we see. Ain't it?"

"Yes," replied Tossostastein, "that is why we must support the S. D. P. Now the great difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. is that the S. D. P. believes in principles but not in tactics, while the S. L. P. believes in tactics but not in principles. Thus we must go one step at a time, and I have every reason to hope that I shall be the next step. I trust Debs. Debs is every inch a man."

"Now, now that is too narrow and dogmatic," said the Rev. Spoonmiller McPinlipper, a recent acquisition. "What you have said hitherto is reasonable and logical, but that last assertion might drive away many people who were in sympathy with us. Let us substitute for 'every inch,' say every two inches, or two inches and a half. Thus we can retain everyone as a friend."

"Ah," said Mr. Tossostastein, "if we knew that before, it would be easy for our Anarchist comrades to come to us direct instead of going into the S. L. P. for five or ten minutes as they do now. We shall put it in place of the farmers' demand. That demand has already broken us up into the Plankists and the anti-Plankists, but you, a Socialist of two days and number twelve standing, have solved the difficulty. Now as the time is passing, we shall call upon our brother, elected as he is to be our S. D. P. organizer, because we could find no one else who knew less about Socialism than he, to offer up a few remarks for the good of himself."

The Rev. McPinlipper arose and said: "The middle class, that great founder of civilization, is now in danger from the inroads which progress is making upon it. We are plunged into Egyptian night, and there is the sound of tempests which bodes no good to the monsters who would destroy the fair and stately pile. We must stand together and in the name of that first great Socialist learn that we cannot expect to do anything of ourselves, but that those better than we must do it for us. The better class alone can lift the burden of taxes which now bears down the working class. They want to do something for you men, and they have always wanted to assist you, but you have been ungrateful and mistrusting. Learn that it does not do for us to jump on a man when he is on our neck. Learn that the time is coming when we shall be one united brotherhood, each equal to the other, all greater than the others. When that day comes we shall see the moon rise in all its glory." F. M.

Stoneham, Mass.

## LECTURES.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., has arranged for open air meetings at Fort George, 194th street and Amsterdam avenue, New York, every Sunday afternoon, beginning to-day, 2 p. m. Comrade Schulberg and others will be the speakers.

ARTHUR KEEL, of New York, will deliver an address under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., Sunday evening, June 25, at 8 p. m., at Puritan Hall, 965 Washington street. Subject: "S. T. & L. A. vs. Old Trades Unionism." Admission, to defray expenses, 10 cents.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

## A COMING STORM.

## A Word on the Part the Shoe Workers Are to Play in the New Economic Phase.

The shoemaker, one of the last craftsmen to be robbed of his skill, has had a long and honorable record as a fighter against injustice. The changes in the conditions under which he worked came so rapidly that he was forced time and again to do battle against odds, and odds which to-day are so great that any resistance seems suicidal. Even those persons not over thirty years of age to whom the business is familiar, still remember the small shop, the individual bench, the individual tools, the single worker, or the small shop with a few well-paid men. The shoe worker, by virtue of the position he occupied, coped, often successfully, with the employer, and the methods which were used suited the conditions admirably. Forced from his advantageous position, driven from the small shop, deprived of his individual tools, robbed of his skill, herded with his fellows in the large shop, speeded up to compete with a man-killing machine, under a wholly new state of affairs, the shoemaker still tries to use old weapons, believes that he can win with the pure and simple union, the ghost of its former self, the shadow of an ever really good organization. What vigor it had is long since past, but it still retains its power to cause suffering, and to plunge his victims into gloom and hatred.

Fellow craftsmen, I would address a few words to you at this time when we are face to face with the greatest fight in our history, when we are fated to undergo a change, far-reaching in its effects, revolutionizing in its results. There is no need to blacken the picture of the conditions under which we work. They are bad enough, but, truth told, they will be worse.

Every act of capitalist society should teach the wage workers that their interests are opposed to the interests of all other classes, and that they should be a unit in demanding and working for those interests. When the sole-leather combine was effected, the small dealers in cut stock, etc., were forced out. Then, while the mortality of the "buck-eye" shoe manufacturers had been great, it now became still greater. They were swept aside like weaklings in a pestilence, while the larger and better equipped shops came through it with their power of resistance greatly strengthened. The increased size of the plant threw a number of men on the labor market, and has caused a surplus of labor-power which no output of the manufacturers would risk is capable of utilizing. That was the first move of a series, but it shows plainly on what ground the proletariat of this country meets its enemy. Recently the initial work of combining the upper leather tanneries was carried through, and to form the under-stone of the mill that grinds us out we have the shoe machinery trust. All these are recent, all focused upon one industry, all accessories to the greatest of all trusts—that which controls the shoe, the leather, the machine, the bark, the green hide, and from the hide, knowing who controls it to-day, we can plainly see the great firms which have in their hands the animal food products of this country.

The introduction of the machine, the McKay sewer, the Goodyear system, the various metallic fasteners, the trimmers and edgeseeters, and the stitching machines has been not only an ever present factor, but this factor has been constantly raised to a higher power. The idea in a machine once given, no one can indicate the point at which its progress toward perfection will end. Machine making is now upon a scientific basis, and the organization of industry, despite the howls of those caught in the mill, is also working to a scientific basis, in the trust. When the machines first came, the re-adjustment of the laborers, the sifting out of the slow men, gave those in the craft a knock-out blow. Prices, however, for those who could hold a job, remained good, and for some time the shoemaker earned pay which seems to us almost fabulous. Many of the shoemakers, because they received twice their former wages, believed that all would continue well with them. They did not consider the fact that the amount of work done by them was from three to six times their former output. To-day the American manufacturer can undersell the manufacturer in England. The American workman receives more money, but he does not receive anywhere near the proportion of the product of his labor that his foreign brother receives.

On the first machine, the operator was the possessor of some skill. Since that time the aim of the inventor has been to reduce the skill required to as small an amount as possible. While this simplification has gone on, there is no instance of the physical burden having been lightened. On the contrary, we see as a result of the pace necessary to hold a job, on account of the terrible bodily strain to which the operators are subjected, that the men are warped in body and stunted in mind. For ten hours a day every nerve and those few muscles used in working are held taut by the man-controlling, life-sapping shoe machine. Take the edgeseeter, or any one of a half a dozen machines in the bottoming room. The average man holds the shoe on the pit of the stomach, or else he is forced to strain against the machine. Is it any wonder that so many are ruptured as a result of the way they must work? In the middle ages society had humanity enough to behead a man before he drew him, or ran a stake through his middle, but capitalism chains us to the instrument of our torture and tears us as it pleases. Truly we are rapidly becoming the disembodied class. In the sole-leather room the hands and fingers are cut off and crushed, and while this is not a startling injury, it is enough to throw the injured man among the thousands who cannot find the opportunity to work, because capitalism has already left its mark on them and now looks for newer and more perfect material. In the finishing room, the sand paper dust and the whirling brushes soon send the less robust workers into con-



Uncle Sam &amp; Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (looking very sad)—What's the use of it all? What's the use of it all! In that way you people will never be able to make converts. Uncle Sam—What way? What people?

B. J.—What people?—You Socialists. What way?—By abusing and attacking folks.

U. S.—Hem! Something must have been hitting you. Somebody must have been stepping on your corns, eh? B. J. (sulkily)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar.

U. S.—True, thou sublime wisacre, true! By the way, and by way of illustration, what were you doing in the woods yesterday with that double-barreled shot-gun of yours?

B. J.—I was out hunting snipe. U. S. (mimicking B. J.'s voice and manner at the start of the conversation)—What's the use of it all? What's the use! In that way you never will be able to get anything!

B. J.—What way? U. S. (still mimicking B. J.)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch sardines with a net than with buck-shot.

B. J. (amazed)—Of course! U. S.—And why don't you, then? B. J.—Why, for the simple reason that I was not out on the hunt for sardines but on the hunt for snipe.

U. S.—Just so, thou "Professor of the Art to Convert People." When you want to catch sardines you take a net and not a double-barreled shot-gun; but when you want to catch snipe you would be an elaborately equipped as to use a net, eh?

B. J.—Of course! U. S.—So with us Socialists. If what we are after were flies, then, indeed, would you be right to say we should use molasses. But we are not out for flies; on the contrary, we are nothing for flies; we don't want them. What we are after is MEN. Do you catch on?

B. J.—Hey?! U. S.—MEN, you block-head. MEN is what we are after! You reason like all the addle-pated. When you say that molasses catches more flies than vinegar, you turn reasoning upside down; you imply that it is a settled question that what the Socialist wants is "flies." If your premises were right, your conclusion would be obvious. But your premises are wrong. We DON'T want flies; we DON'T look for that; on the contrary, one of our mottos is: "Shoe-fly don't bother us!"—We are in for serious, MAN'S work; accordingly, that which catches flies is not our weapon. Our weapon is and must be the hard, sound reasoning that enlists the co-operation of the strong. Flies can't do the work for which we have to enlist men. Such flies, such capon-cushioned wonderfulnesses as yourself are not what we are after; indeed our tactics are directed to keep out all flies.

The "still born child"—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—has set out half a dozen new sprouts this week, the most significant of all being a Local in Seattle, Wash.

This "still born child" is yet bound to dance a fandango on the grave of that outpost of Capitalism—Pure and Simpledom and its modern appendage, the slyster lawyer; and to judge by the blood-shot eyes and foaming mouths of those who claim the Alliance is a "still born child," the fandango will be danced on the grave epileptics.

## A Vagrant's Song.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Paul Reinhard, Wilmerding, Pa.]

Vagrant, yes, you may be calling Me as you watch me passing by— While on those soft, but stolen cushions There in your parlors you do lie.

Ha, rogues, 'tis you who make us vagrants! You make of honest toilers tramps; You rob us of our honest earnings— Then kick us out, 'us dirty tramps.

You are the cause that noble mothers So many, many tears do shed; When crying at their own dear children Of hunger, you deny them bread.

Yea, millions noble human beings In poverty and want you hold; That you may satisfy your eager Lust and beastly greed untold.

And yet you say you are no Pagans; And to your God I hear you pray; That he may aid you ever "working" And graceful with you ever be.

No, you're not Pagans, Jews nor Christians If circumstances don't demand; And you ARE "Christians," "Jews" and "Pagans."

If you thereby can make "a hand," The God who to such saints does listen, As deeds of yours do prove of ye, He must, in mildest accusations, A friend of tyrants surely be!

But hies us, as you're wont of hiesing, As you have done it heretofore, Us "vagrants, tramps, and lousy scoundrels" When we are passing by your door.

Yes, rob us, as you're wont of robbing, As you have done it heretofore; Pray to your God to help us, dear children, 'Tis harder than you've done of yore!

Yet all your hissing, all your lashing, Ignorant and blindfold fools, Will never save you, rogues and rascals, When Justice once applies her tools!

And there's a day of Justice coming, As true as day doth follow night; Then woe to all who dare to trample Upon a single human's right!

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

(Continued on page 3.)







## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—  
Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—  
Secretary Robert Randow, 103 Champlain  
street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-  
ADA—National Executive Committee—  
Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde street,  
Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—  
147 East 23rd street, New York City.  
(The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party  
announcements can go in that are not in  
this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

TO ALL SECTIONS  
AND PARTY MEMBERS  
OF THE S. L. P.

COMRADES:—  
Section Pittsburg, Pa., has sub-  
mitted, for a general vote, the below  
resolution after having secured the  
support of the following Party Sections  
in accordance with Art. IV., Sec. 4a,  
of the National Constitution: Buena  
Vista, West Newton, Dubois, Wilmer-  
ding and Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton,  
O.; New Britain, Conn.; and Provi-  
dence, R. I.:

## RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The conduct of H.  
Stahl, a member of the National Exe-  
cutive Committee of the Socialist Lab-  
or Party, as censured by the N. E. C.  
at its session of November 15, 1898, as  
commented on in the General Commit-  
tee of Section New York at its session  
of last February 25, and as appeared  
from his conduct in the "Volkszeitung"  
Association, is in opposition to the Par-  
ty's well-established tactics and inter-  
ests; and

WHEREAS, The N. E. C. is not a  
legislative body, where all shades of  
opinion may be represented, but is an  
executive body to execute the will of  
the Party; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section Pittsburg,  
Pa., at a meeting held April 30, 1899,  
do hereby move to the N. E. C. that  
a general vote of the Party membership  
be forthwith taken upon the follow-  
ing motion;

RESOLVED, That the seat of H.  
Stahl be declared vacant, and the N.  
E. C. be instructed to call for another  
election to fill the vacancy created by  
his removal; and

RESOLVED, That the name of no  
candidate nominated for member of  
the N. E. C. shall be submitted for  
election, nor the vote cast for any such  
be counted unless, before his name is  
submitted to a vote, he shall have filed  
with the National Secretary a pledge  
that he stands where the Party stands  
in tactics as well as in principles, and  
will loyally represent the Party in  
both; and that this clause be made a  
part of the National Constitution of  
the S. L. P.

By order of Section Pittsburg of  
Pennsylvania.

W. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

Since the third of the foregoing resolu-  
tions involves an amendment of our  
constitution, it must, under Section 1  
of "Miscellaneous Regulations," be  
held open for amendments for the  
space of five weeks from the date of  
this issue.

Within this time, that is to say until  
SUNDAY, JULY 30, amendments may  
be proposed and must be sent to the  
undersigned. The whole matter will  
then be submitted, for a general vote,  
together with such amendments as  
may have been sent in.

By Order of the National Executive  
Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary,  
184 William street,  
New York City.

Sections' Resolutions on Dis-  
ensions Raised by the "New Yorker  
Volkszeitung" on the Subject  
of the Party's Principles  
and Tactics.

## SECTION NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

At a regular meeting of Section Newport  
News, held June 18, the following resolu-  
tions were adopted:  
WHEREAS, We regard the retrograde  
policy and anti-Socialist tactics of the  
"New Yorker Volkszeitung" as detrimental  
to our Party interests and advancement;  
therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce the stand  
taken by said "Volkszeitung" as false and  
unreasonable; and that we only endorse  
the position of our State Committee and  
Section Richmond on this burning question;  
and heartily approve the attitude of the Na-  
tional Executive Committee and the Editors  
of THE PEOPLE and THE FORWARDS in  
their uncompromising faithfulness to the  
Socialist Labor Party principles.

FRANK MILLER, Organizer.  
HUGH O'CONNOR, Secretary.

## SECTION BOSTON, MASS.

At the last regular meeting held by the  
City Committee of Section Boston, on June  
15, 1899, the following resolutions were  
unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the reply of the Board  
of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative  
Publishing Association to the communica-  
tion of the National Executive Committee,  
dated June 12, 1899, the Board of Directors  
sufficiently convicted the Board of Directors  
of the Association of the claim of owner-  
ship to that which they held only in moral  
right; and

RESOLVED, That we, Section Boston, de-  
mand the unconditional surrender of our  
Party property, the effects belonging to the  
official organs, namely, THE PEOPLE and  
"FORWARDS," to the National Executive  
Committee of the S. L. P.

EDW. L. ROSEMAN, P.  
Organizer Section Boston, S. L. P.

## California.

SAN JOSE.—On Friday, June 2, at a  
school session in Gardner District, a  
suburb of this place, the S. L. P. candi-  
date polled more than 40 per cent. of the total  
vote.

On the evening of June 7, at Turnverein  
Hall, we held a successful mass meeting to  
"Protest Against the War in the Philip-  
pines." The speakers were Comrades Fred  
C. Mattheis, Harry Ryan, E. B. Mercader  
and E. T. Kingsley. There was much en-  
thusiastic applause, breaking into cheers at  
times, close attention and no opposition. The  
initiative in this matter was taken by Sec-  
tion San Francisco, and we believe it the  
best possible method of showing our policy  
to the public. A collection was taken up  
to defray all expenses.

Last Sunday, at our regular monthly so-

cial the hall was packed. A splendid pro-  
gramme was had and a general good time  
was indulged in. These entertainments are  
very popular in San Jose.

Among the speakers who have re-  
cently addressed our propaganda meetings  
are Comrades Jane A. Roulston, Thos. Be-  
rneston, Wm. Edlin, E. T. Kingsley and A.  
R. Andre. Much additional interest is be-  
ing taken in our street meetings, and the  
boys are doing work that counts.

June 21, we give another entertainment  
and dance for the benefit of the reading  
room and headquarters. At the last of  
these entertainments a thousand people  
were present.

OSCAR M. GIBBS.

## Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT.—There will be a Section  
meeting at Headquarters in Saylor Building,  
Main street, Wednesday, June 28, at 8 p.  
m. sharp. Important business will be trans-  
acted. All members of the District Com-  
mittee will please report.

The Section will hold its picnic at Stad-  
ler's Park, North Bridgeport, Sunday, July  
16; tickets, 10 cents. Comrades will prove  
their loyalty by working for the success of  
this picnic.

Will those who are in sympathy with,  
or willing to join a Local of the Socialist Trade  
& Labor Alliance kindly communicate with  
the undersigned or attend meeting on  
Wednesday, June 28.

C. J. MERCER, Organizer.

## Kansas.

STATEMENT OF KANSAS STATE COM-  
MITTEE OF FUNDS RECEIVED ON  
GENERAL AGITATION FUND FOR  
MONTH OF MAY.

A. B. Harrison, Topeka.....	\$1.00
A. A. Canham, Concordia.....	2.00
Thos. Lamb, ditto.....	2.00
Thos. Haines, ditto.....	50
M. V. B. Price, ditto.....	25
C. M. Ball, ditto.....	25
Steve Welch, Bridgeport.....	25
Jos. Roberts, ditto.....	1.30
P. J. Elmer, ditto.....	1.00
Lewis Lewis, ditto.....	1.00
L. N. Thompson, Lawrence.....	2.00
Total.....	\$11.50

J. P. ELKNER, State Secretary.

## Maryland.

R. T. Maycumber, the Secretary of the  
Maryland State Committee, reports change  
of address to: 2644 Wilkins avenue, Balti-  
more, Md.

## Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee at its last meeting  
voted to put the State Organizer, Comrade  
Mallory, into the field right away. It will  
probably be some two weeks before he will  
be at work. His headquarters have been se-  
lected as points to work from, he first com-  
ing to Worcester, working Grafton, West-  
boro, Marlboro, Hudson, Webster, and  
Sperdy. He will also be working from  
Worcester, Weymouth, and Whitman;  
other centers will be announced later.

To keep the Organizer in the field it will  
require an income of \$100 each month to  
be expended for this purpose, as abund-  
ance of good literature is necessary, in-  
cluding our Party organ THE PEOPLE.

The State Committee voted to have a  
society organized to pay 10 cents per  
week, and it will require a membership of  
about 250 to provide the necessary funds.

Two communications have been received  
in this office. One from the S. C. C. to con-  
sider the question of holding the next State  
convention earlier than the last week in  
September. Two articles have also been  
received in the "Proletariat," concerning  
it, and the Committee views it that as the  
capitalists have a strong party organiza-  
tion, we too must have a stronger one, and  
the State Committee voted to have a State  
election put the S. L. P. in position  
to do just such a thing. But on account of  
our Party organization at that time being  
constructed so very differently from what  
the law presupposes that we were required  
to almost completely reorganize. Then,  
again, the Socialist vote in this State needs  
organizing and this is the work of the  
Socialist Party, for we are adapted and  
already equipped for it by our becoming in  
the last election a recognized political  
party.

To meet this exigency, a large  
amount of money will need to be expended  
in this direction. In forming Locals of the  
Alliance and conforming to the law prepa-  
ratory to the holding of our campaign we  
need every cent of money that there is  
between now and the last week in Septem-  
ber to get the Party ready, and if you will  
look up Sec. 145 of the election acts of 1898,  
Chap. 548, you will see that there is ample  
time for the Party to file its nominations  
thereafter.

Sec. 84 of the Chap. 548 says, that com-  
mittees of any party existing at the time  
they first poll 3 per cent. of the total vote  
are deemed organized, and the S. C. C.  
organized at that time was none other than  
the committee duly and constitutionally or-  
ganized in Worcester, so you see that it is  
by fate and not by choice that this com-  
mittee holds over until the next January;  
and by Sec. 81 it can be seen that the con-  
vention does not elect the next S. C. C. or  
its seat.

Comrades should get a copy of the elec-  
tion acts of 1898. Write to Wm. Olin, Sec-  
retary of the Commonwealth of Massachu-  
setts, in it you will find full information  
regarding enunciations.

Comrade Mallory writes me he will leave  
his job for the Party on July 1st.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

## New York.

The Scandinavian comrades are going to  
have an excursion to-day, June 25, to Roton  
Point, Conn., for the benefit of the Scandi-  
navian Party organs. Boat will leave Pier  
No. 6 (new N. R. Battery) at 9:30 a. m., and  
East 34th street at 9:30 a. m. Com-  
rades wishing a pleasant day should not  
forget to come along.

The 20th Assembly District has removed  
its headquarters to 328 East 28th street,  
where we will meet on the 3rd and 4th  
floors. We will have a general meeting  
communications to John Slevin, 349 East 31st  
street.

## Pennsylvania.

SECTION ERIE wishes to invite all the  
readers of THE PEOPLE in Erie to their  
meetings every Friday evening in Keller's  
Hall, 2514 Peach street.

## Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of  
the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held  
Sunday, July 9, 1899, at 3 p. m., in the  
Hall, 1035 Westminster street, Olneyville  
square, Providence. Order of business: Re-  
ports of officers; selection of seat of State  
Committee; act relating to political parties  
(new caucus act); and other business. The  
Party business. Out of town comrades are  
urged to be present at this convention.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE.

T. CURRAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Is-  
land holds its annual excursion on Sunday,  
July 2, 1899. The steamer "Bay Queen"  
will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water  
street, foot of Power street, Providence, at  
9:45 a. m. and will arrive at Newport at 12  
hours will be allowed at Newport, giving  
sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest  
of the day will be spent in sailing around  
Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bay, return-  
ing to Providence between 6 and 7 o'clock.  
Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for  
children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets  
should be secured by the members in ad-  
vance as it may be necessary to charge ex-  
tra on all tickets sold at the wharf on ac-  
count of the rigid contract required by the  
Steamboat Company. This is as cheap an  
excursion as will be run by any organiza-  
tion, and the hour of starting and return is  
fixed to meet the convenience of comrades  
outside of Providence. We hope they  
will be present in good numbers and assist  
in making the excursion a financial success.  
The treasury is empty and a season of ex-  
pensive propaganda is ahead of us.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

T. CURRAN, Secretary.

## Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE.—Wisconsin Permanent  
Agitation Fund.—The Wisconsin State Com-  
mittee has established a fund to be used in  
carrying on the Socialist agitation throug-  
out the State. All contributions to this  
fund should be sent to the State Secretary,  
Frank K. Wilke, 1384 Tenth street, Mil-  
waukee, Wis. All receipts will be published  
previously.

Previously acknowledged.....\$3.00  
Gustave Rother, Butternut..... 5.00  
Miss Anna Wilke, Milwaukee..... 50  
Emil Fiedelsen, ditto..... 25

Total.....\$8.75

FRANK R. WILKE, Secretary.

## General Executive Board S. T. &amp; L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Exe-  
cutive Board was held on June 15. Mem-  
bers present: Vogt, Luck, Hoffman, Bou-  
din, Murphy and Brower. Hoffman, chair-  
man.

Communications.—One from F. J. Darch,  
Organizer of Section London, Ont., forward-  
ing an application for a Cigar-makers'  
Local and stating that the organizations  
which had been organized in that city are  
increasing at each meeting. Secretary was  
instructed to notify Comrade Darch, that  
as there were now a sufficient number of  
Locals in London to form a District, to at  
once issue a call to organize the same.

One from L. A. 244, of Toronto, Can.,  
Cloakmakers' Union, stating that T. Eaton  
& Co., cloak manufacturers, are the promi-  
nent men from New York on the promise of  
plenty of work and good pay. About 20  
men had gone there, and found the prices  
lower than they are in New York, and they  
would willingly return home to their fami-  
lies to do so. L. A. 244 had applied to the  
local office in charge of the Allen Labor  
Law, and he informed them that it was  
practically suspended in Canada, and as  
political dodge, so no prosecution followed,  
but the firm were told not to import any  
more at present. The firm is now getting  
their employees to write to their friends in  
other cities and try and induce them to go  
there. L. A. 244 also requests the Party  
papers throughout the country to publish  
this.

One from Washington, D. C., requesting  
that an Organizer be sent there for the  
month of August, as they wish to perfect  
their organization and demand better con-  
ditions next trade. Referred to the Sec-  
retary, with instructions.

One from the Secretary of State Com-  
mittee of Texas requesting organizing mat-  
erial as the comrades in that State intend to  
push the Alliance. Attended to by the  
Secretary.

One from M. W. Wilkins, Editor "Class  
Struggle," San Francisco, Cal., stating that  
the longer he studied, the more he saw the  
need of the S. T. & L. A. in California,  
and other Western States, and requested  
organizing material and other matter in  
relation to the Alliance. Attended to by  
the Secretary.

One from Comrade B. F. Keldner, re-  
questing organizing material be sent to him  
in the State of Vermont. Attended to by  
the Secretary.

One from A. H. Spencer, of Vancouver, B.  
C., forwarding application for a charter  
from the Laborers' Union, and asking gen-  
eral information. Attended to by the Sec-  
retary.

One from Comrade Fry, Secretary of  
State Committee of Missouri, stating that  
"Fragile Pages" were now printed and ready  
for sale, and Locals, Districts or Sections  
can have the same at a very reasonable  
figure.

Communications were also received from  
Scranton, Pa.; Arlington, Mass.; Philadel-  
phia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Canton, O.;  
Pittsburg, Pa.; Houtzdale, Pa.; Syracuse,  
N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Pa.;  
Lansing, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Wash-  
ington, Conn.; Morrisdale, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.;  
State Committee of Connecticut; Newburg,  
N. Y.; Hawk Run, Pa.; East Orange, N. J.;  
Fitchburg, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Wash-  
ington, Waterbury, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.;  
New Britain, Conn.; Centerville, R. I.; and  
Manchester, Va., asking general informa-  
tion, etc.

Charters were issued to:  
Shenandoah Mine Workers, Shenandoah,  
Pa.

Artificial Stone Workers, N. Y. City.  
Cigar-makers, London, Ont.  
General Laborers, Vancouver, B. C.  
On recommendation of the General Sec-  
retary, Comrade Selig Schulberg was ap-  
pointed General Organizer.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

A regular business meeting of the DAILY  
PEOPLE Conference was held June 12, at  
the Hotel Hamilton, New York City. Com-  
rades Kinnealy and Kinnealy presided.  
Following donations were received toward  
the expenses of the Conference: D. P.  
Club 16th A. D., 20th A. D., 31st A. D.,  
1st, 2nd and 3rd A. D.'s, 50c; 20th A. D.,  
Brooklyn, Br. 3, 20c.

Seven new delegates were seated.  
D. P. Clubs have been organized in the  
16th A. D., 20th A. D., 31st A. D., 1st,  
2nd and 3rd A. D.'s.

Comrade Kruk's offer to play at the mass  
meeting free of charge was accepted with  
thanks.

Committee reported that the mass meet-  
ing will be held on Friday evening, June 23,  
at Tenth Assembly Rooms, 3d avenue, bet.  
15th and 16th streets.

It has been decided to have the manifesto  
issued by the Conference printed on cir-  
culars.

The Executive Committee has been in-  
structed to inquire from the Connecticut  
State Committee whether they have any  
plan as to how the proposed fair shall be  
arranged.

The designation of S. Klein, Recording  
Secretary, was accepted, and Comrade  
Julius Hammer elected by acclamation to  
fill the vacancy.

Forty-one organizations responded to the  
roll call: 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 26 Br. 2, 28,  
30 Br. 2, 32 & 33, D. P. Club No. 1, D. P.  
Club 16th A. D., D. P. Club 2nd & 3rd A. D.,  
Ans. Br. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 31st A. D.,  
Brooklyn, and the N. E. C. S. L. P.

All communications should be addressed to  
Julius Hammer, 98 Avenue C, c. o. Daily  
People Conference, New York City.

SAMUEL KLEIN, Secretary.

## Slatersville Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$304.52  
H. O. Luderer, N. Y..... 1.00  
A. Morse, Riverside, Cal..... 1.00  
Carl Richter, Pullman, Ill..... 2.00  
J. Neubert, Waterbury, Conn..... 1.50  
J. Payson, Roxbury, Mass..... 1.00  
Dr. M. V. Ball, Warren, Pa..... 2.00  
J. Langshaw, Vancouver, B. C..... 50  
W. Gilpin, ditto..... 50  
W. C. Kelly, ditto..... 25  
G. Love, ditto..... 25  
G. Brooks, ditto..... 10  
J. Fels, Philadelphia, Pa..... 25.00  
Sect. Providence, Mass..... 2.00  
G. Jones, South Bend, Ind..... 1.00  
C. J. Weaver, Granite Falls, Minn..... 1.00  
C. E. Peterson, Goddard, N. Y..... 1.00  
"Another Good Fellow"  
N. Mueller, A. Schurr, K. Moosbiller,  
K. Meier, R. Schimms, Ben-  
nington, Vt..... 2.50  
J. Willekin, N. Y..... 5.00  
Sect. Chelmsford, Mass..... 2.00  
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., Br. 1..... 5.00  
Sect. Malden, Mass..... 4.00  
Sect. Pittsburg, Mass..... 2.10  
Sect. Adams, Mass..... 3.00  
Sect. Everett, Mass..... 3.00  
Sect. Boston, Mass., collection on  
Common, June 4..... 8.43  
Sect. Worcester, Mass..... 12.53  
Essex County, N. Y., Br. 8..... 2.00  
Essex County, N. Y., Socialist Club..... 5.25  
Sect. Hartford, Conn..... 5.00  
Sect. Hartford, Conn., Br. 3, by J.  
E. Elmer..... 2.50  
Sect. New Haven, Conn..... 2.60  
Sect. New London, Conn..... 2.50  
Sect. Woonsocket, R. I..... 5.00  
Sect. Providence, R. I., Br. 5..... 10.00  
Sect. Bayville, Mass..... 6.00  
Sect. San Antonio, Tex..... 2.00  
Sect. Los Angeles, Cal..... 12.55  
Sect. Cincinnati, O., Br. 1, by M.  
Strauss..... 1.15  
Sect. Cincinnati, O., Brach 1..... 5.01  
10th A. D., N. Y..... 10.00  
Sect. McKeesport, Pa..... 2.65  
Sect. Hart, N. Y., per E. F. Keldner..... 2.50  
Sect. Woodhaven, N. Y..... 5.00  
Sect. London, Ont., members..... 5.00  
Alabama State Committee, S. L. P.,  
per E. F. Keldner..... 3.45  
Prog. Lithographers, N. Y., L. A. 170,  
S. T. & L. A..... 5.00  
Walters' Alliance "Liberty," N. Y.,  
L. A. 19..... 3.00  
International Bakers' and Confection-  
ers' N. Y., L. A. 84, S. T. &  
& L. A..... 5.00  
New Bedford, Mass., L. A. 10, S. T.  
& L. A..... 5.00  
Ditto, L. A. 145, S. T. & L. A..... 10.00  
Tailors' Progressive Union, N. Y., L.  
A. 11, S. T. & L. A..... 2.50  
Fitchburg, Mass., L. A. 225, S. T. &  
L. A..... 12.00  
German Machinists' Union, New York,  
N. J..... 13.74  
Ditto..... 15.20  
C. D. V. & Svernost, Dillonville, O..... 5.00  
United Brotherhood of Progressive  
Varnishers No. 1, N. Y..... 15.00  
Boot and Shoe Workers' L. U. 27,  
New Bedford, Mass..... 5.00  
Collected by..... 4.00  
R. Parkinson, New Bedford, Mass 3.00

SECOND FESTIVAL  
—OF THE—  
WORKINGMEN'S SINGING FEDERATION  
(ARBEITER-SENGER-BUND)  
of the NORTH EAST STATES.

on the 2nd, 3d & 4th July at New York.

JULY 2—Reception of the Outside Singing Societies. Evening at  
6 o'clock: Banquet at Grand Central Palace.

JULY 3—9 a. m.: Convention; 2 p. m.: General Reception, same place;  
8 p. m.: Grand Parade from Grand Central Palace.

JULY 4—2 p. m.: Monster Vocal & Musical Entertainment by 1500 Singers  
and 50 Musicians at Broummer's Union Park, 133d st. and Willis ave.

Tickets, 15c.; at the Ticket Box, 25c. 430

## THE PEOPLE LIBRARY.

184 WILLIAM STR., N. Y.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Entered at New York Post Office as  
Second-Class Mail Matter.

## THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC

TREASURY  
HISTORY  
SOCIOLOGY



OF FACTS.  
ECONOMICS  
STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS:

PART I. (Historical)—Socialism in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium,  
America and Poland.

PART II. (Statistical)—Development of Capitalism and Distribution  
of Wealth in the United States. The Classes and the  
Class Struggle. The Trusts, Progress of Bankruptcy.  
Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Railroads, Finance.  
Strikes and Boycotts. Wages and Profits. Election  
Statistics of the S. L. P., etc., etc.

RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Ditto	3.00
S. Schulberg and others, Pittsburg,	21.25
P. J. Jesse, Providence, R. I.....	1.50
A. P. McMahon and others, Wash- ton, R. I.....	14.50
M. Chabry, Providence, R. I.....	1.50
A. Gullbrandson, ditto.....	3.00
J. Gannon, ditto.....	2.75
M. J. Kelly, ditto.....	2.00
C. Kroll, ditto.....	3.25
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto.....	1.40
Wm. Mahler, 304 E. 80th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00
Branch 152, Workers' S. & D. R. Society, N. Y.....	2.00
At joint meeting Jewish com- rades, 165 E. 17th, N. Y.....	2.35
W. Atkinson, Dodgeville, Mass., from S. T. & L. A. members.....	7.00
Joseph Peschke, Dillonville, O., from comrades.....	10.00
Peter Schwabing and Moritz Weller, West Newton, Pa.....	10.00